1	2	3	4	5
8	Gujarat	3664.412	2295.882	1130.035
9	Haryana	1342.776	830.085	451.917
10	HP	527.832	443.037	477.496
11	J&K	756.804	791.804	823.595
12	Jharkhand	1221.792	1195.472	1057.736
13	Karnataka	3319.083	2853.688	2647.031
14	Kerala	2461.588	2257.068	1184.607
15	M. P.	4264.828	2756.644	1807.026
16	Maharashtra	7445.184	5015.204	2880.683
17	Manipur	107.104	111.06	107.657
18	Meghalaya	121.884	121.804	140.417
19	Mizoram	100.7	72.222	85.047
20	Nagaland	154.48	129.084	130.887
21	Orissa	2852.256	2535.682	1900.067
22	Punjab	1669.776	868.946	280.025
23	Rajasthan	3697.156	2358.91	1274.968
24	Sikkim	44.052	44.687	45.792
25	Tamil Nadu	5830.356	5805.936	4847.881
26	Tripura	303.132	300.758	263.211
27	Uttar Pradesh	10979.252	8329.377	4550.69
28	Uttarakhand	542.724	496.942	341.541
29	West Bengal	6099.72	5617.51	3023.204
30	A & N Islands	45.588	28.91	29.244
31	Chandigarh	85.152	35.206	4.128
32	D & N Haveli	13.86	13.37	11.812
33	Daman & Diu	11.1	10.58	2.7
34	Lakshadweep	3.9	4.154	4.837
35	Puducherry	48.312	85.162	65.802
	TOTAL :	71,621.513	57,656.056	39,277.745

Improvement of PDS in Andhra Pradesh

34. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Distribution System is reaching the people sufficiently;

(b) if so, the details thereof especially in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years;

(c) the people who have been benefited in Andhra Pradesh under PDS under BPL category, year-wise; and

(d) the steps being taken to improve the efficiency of PDS especially in remote areas of Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) The Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is supplemental in nature, intended to make available about half of monthly requirement of cereals of an average household. TPDS focuses on below poverty line families. It is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/UT Governments. The Central Government has taken the responsibility for procurement, storage, transportation and bulk allocation of foodgrains to the States and UTs. The operational responsibilities for allocation of foodgrains within the States/UTs, identification of eligible families living below poverty line, issuance of ration cards to them and supervision over and monitoring of the functioning of Fair Price Shops (FPSs), rest with the concerned State/UT Governments.

Allocation of foodgrains under the TPDS is made for BPL and AAY families on the basis of 1993-94 poverty estimates of the Planning Commission projected on the population estimates of Registrar General of India as on 01.03.2000 or the number of such families actually identified and ration cards issued by State/UT Government, whichever is less.

Accordingly, allocations of foodgrains for AAY and BPL categories in Andhra Pradesh are made @ 35 kg per family per month for accepted number of 40.63 lakh BPL/AAY families in the State. However, allocations for APL category are made depending upon the availability of stocks of foodgrains in the Central Pool. The allocation and offtake of foodgrains (wheat and rice) under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) in the State of Andhra Pradesh during the last 3 years and current year, are as under:

(in lakh tons)

Year	Allocation	Offtake
2005-06	39.73	32.18
2006-07	39.01	32.09
2007-08	38.85	36.38
2008-09 (upto December, 2008)	25.65	26.88

(c) and (d) Against 40.63 lakh BPL/AAY families estimated on the basis of the poverty estimates of the Planning Commission for 1993-94 and population projection of the Registrar General of India as on 1.3.2000, for the State of Andhra Pradesh, the State Government has identified and issued ration cards to 189.30 lakh BPL/AAY house holds.

Government of Andhra Pradesh has reported that the following measures have been taken by them for improving the efficiency of Public Distribution System in the State, particularly in remote areas:

i. Regular functioning of fair price shops.

ii. Creating consumer awareness about the availability, entitlement and rates by active involvement of consumer organizations in the functioning of the system.

iii. Transparency in Public Distribution System.

iv. Issue of bar coded coupons for proper accounting of distribution.

v. Timely lifting and reaching the commodities to the fair price shops.

vi. Proper enforcement of Weights and Measures Laws.

vii. Correct charging of rate by the Fair Price Shop dealers.

viii. Targeting of BPL families on realistic norms - neither too low nor too high.

ix. Covering the tribal areas by the Fair Price Shops and catering to the needs of the tribal population both BPL/AAY.

x. Opening of new Fair Price Shops depending upon the need and the distance to be covered by the cardholder.

xi. Opening mobile Fair Price Shops, whenever the necessity is felt, with a view not to cause any hardship to the cardholders in tribal and remote areas.

xii. Conducting regular inspections of the MLS Points and Fair Price Shops.

xiii. Attending to complaints promptly and redressing grievances of the cardholders.

Actual selling price of electronic/electrical items

35. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that in case of certain electronic/electrical items, the actual selling prices are much below the MRP printed on the packs by the manufacturers;

(b) the factual position in this regard and whether this practice does not defeat the objective of the law requiring the indication of MRP on the products; and

(c) the Government's assessment of the problem, the remedial steps taken/proposed in this behalf alongwith the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) to (c) The Government has not received any specific complaint that certain electronic/electrical items are sold much below the Maximum Retail Price (MRP) declared on a package. The MRP declared on a package gives protection to consumer from being overcharged by the retailer in excess of the price declared by the manufacturers. The case for taking remedial measures will arise only if consumers are charged a price higher than MRP. Excise duty under the Central Excise Act is based on MRP declared on a package for notified commodities.